

OVERSHADOWS ALL
THE CANDIDATESRoosevelt Looms Strong as
Convention Approaches.

VIEW OF EASTERN MEN

New York Discounts Strength of
Taft in Spite of Growth.

Nomination of President for Another Term Looked Forward To as the Logical Outcome of Existing Conditions—Interests Inimical to Him Are Becoming Reconciled to the Belief that He Will Be Chosen.

Special to The Washington Herald.

New York, May 11.—Men of high station in the political and financial world of the metropolis who, a month ago, looked forward to Taft's nomination as a certainty are to-day expressing the opinion that Theodore Roosevelt will again be nominated for President of the United States.

A few of them find joy in the belief; the larger number are merely reconciled to it.

The fact that Taft's candidacy continues to make headway does not affect the opinion now generally entertained.

Republicans unfriendly to the President, and who voice a sentiment of interest inimical to the administration, contend that Roosevelt desires and seeks the nomination, and that Taft is a mere stalking horse in the race. Others who analyze the situation more fairly do not discuss the President's sincerity, but hold that his nomination is the only logical outcome of the remarkable conditions which he has created, and that the pressure for him at Chicago is sure to prove irresistible.

Hughes No Longer a Factor.

Hughes is absolutely eliminated as a Presidential quantity in his own State. His candidacy never had the loyal support of party men. He is to-day the victim of their machinations. That he is strong with the people everybody admits, but he is not strong enough with the politicians to become a force at Chicago.

Roosevelt and Taft are the only men considered in connection with the Presidency. Fairbanks, Knox, Cannon, and Hughes are to-day regarded as wholly out of the race.

New York is accustomed to playing an important role in national conventions, and will be content with no second part at Chicago next month. Some of the big politicians are moving now to line up the State for Taft, but find it no easy work. The Roosevelt sentiment is uppermost everywhere, and it will be decidedly easier to transfer Hughes' half-hearted support to Roosevelt than to Taft. His suggestion that Hughes be put on the ticket with Taft as the Vice Presidential nominee meets with no enthusiasm, but he may be forced on the ticket, as Roosevelt was compelled to take second place in 1904. Hughes' fearfulness in the handling of State affairs gives constant anxiety to the party machine, and the end of his term at Albany will be hailed gladly.

Doubt Roosevelt's Election.

The men of prominence who are insisting that Roosevelt will be nominated are not all predicting that he will be elected. They do not share the view held in other quarters that he would receive a larger vote than in 1904. While admitting his present popularity, which is to-day subordinating the anti-third-term sentiment, they believe that a certain revulsion of feeling, in case of his nomination, would put his election in grave doubt. It is the Republicans who entertain this opinion that have been quietly but persistently encouraging the Democratic movement in the East to nominate a conservative Democrat like Judge Gray for President. They think he could beat Roosevelt. As between Roosevelt and Bryan, they have no choice.

Taft an Unhappy Candidate.

One of the stories heard here in political circles is that Taft has been a reluctant candidate from the inception of his boom, and that he is more than dissatisfied with the turn his candidacy has taken. His real ambition was to become chief justice of the United States Supreme Court. He doubted his availability as a Presidential candidate, but he yielded to the President's wishes to enter the race, and thus acquired the stamp of administration candidate. Overlaid in his desire to retire from the Cabinet when he actively entered the preliminary contest for the Presidency, he has encountered the criticism which he anticipated, and has felt keenly the sharp comment of the press, on account of his absence from his post of duty on political errands. Realizing the justice of this criticism, in part, at least, he welcomed the opportunity which his present office trip to Panama gave him to disappear from the political limelight for a short time.

Another story which has been persistently repeated here, is that a careful account is being kept of the expenditure of every dollar of the Taft campaign fund, and in the event he should fail of nomination, his brother is in some manner to be reimbursed.

Death of Frederic H. May.

Newark, N. J., May 11.—Frederic H. May, formerly vice president and general manager of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, is dead at his home in this city. He was prominent in railroad construction in the West and Middle West in the '70's.

Some lumber firms say times will soon be better and are holding up prices.

AUTO TOUR FOR MIDDIES.

Officers and Men Marvel at Rapid
Rebuilding in Coast City.

San Francisco, May 11.—The features of the day in the fleet programme were automobile tours for 400 officers and 750 men, and a second reception and ball to Secretary Metcalf and the commanding officers of the fleet in the evening.

The auto tour proved very interesting to the officers, and the men all marveled at the enormous amount of building done since the fire. One hundred chief warrant officers took the trip to the top of Mount Tamalpais over the cog railway, and as the day was clear they had a fine view of San Francisco and all the surrounding country.

To-night there were amateur boxing try-outs at the Auditorium preliminary to the coming tournament. The reception and ball to Secretary Metcalf and the fleet officers at the Fairmount was a very brilliant spectacle.

BETTING AT BENNING
IS MADE UNLAWFULAnti-gambling Measure Now
Ready for Signature.

WILL SHORTLY BECOME LAW

House Without Debate and Without Any Visible Opposition Agrees to Senate Amendments to Benning Road Bill—Will Effectually Stop Race Track Betting in District.

Congress has voted to suppress race-track gambling in the District of Columbia. Future meetings of the Washington Jockey Club, if any be held at Benning, will not be marred by an orgy of public gambling.

New York bookmakers, who have been semi-annually reaping a rich harvest at the Capital, will dare not attempt to ply their calling in the District hereafter, for the police authorities, heretofore powerless, will be amply equipped to deal with the malefactors.

This result is directly due to the agitation started by The Washington Herald, in which the best interests of the city heartily joined, and which found the desired response in Congress.

Needs Only President's Signature.

That Mr. Roosevelt will sign the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, there is not the least question.

Although the bill as amended by the Senate has rested on the Speaker's table in the House for many weeks, there has never been any fear in the minds of Chairman Smith and other members of the House District Committee that it would be put through ultimately.

The greatest difficulty heretofore to the passage of District legislation has been the reluctance of the House leaders to use one hour or more in the passage of a District bill, unless it was of pressing need. But when on Saturday Minority Leader John Sharp Williams proclaimed that the Democrats would not interfere with the passage of six good District bills by demanding yeas and nays, the way seemed clear for the bringing up of the Benning bill.

Was Ready Saturday.

Chairman Smith was in fact ready to call the bill up late Saturday, but was not given an opportunity. Yesterday morning, however, shortly after the House convened, the bill as amended by the Senate was called up, and Mr. Smith asked that the House agree to these amendments.

Although Representative Thetus Willertt Sims of Tennessee, who got the original anti-gambling bill, or amendment, through the House weeks ago, demanded a second, this was only for the purpose of permitting any members who so desired to speak upon the measure.

Forty minutes were allowed to Mr. Sims, and forty minutes to Mr. Sims, under the rules of the House. Neither member consumed anything like that amount of time, and John Sharp Williams did not demand the yeas and nays, so that the bill was agreed to in a few minutes.

The Provision in the bill which will

effectually prevent the operations of bookmakers at Benning reads as follows: "It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons to bet, gamble, or make books or pools on the result of any trotting or running race of horses, or boat race, or race of any kind, or on any game of baseball. Any person or association of persons violating the provisions of this section shall be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both."

Began Months Ago.

The campaign for the purification of the Benning track was begun by The Washington Herald several months ago, and was approved by many prominent business men. Several weeks since, during consideration of a bill to widen Benning road, Representative Sims, by some excellent parliamentary work, succeeded in attaching to this bill his anti-gambling amendment. This amendment provided that the "mills-limit" provision of the District code, applicable to bookmaking, be stricken out, and that instead, the anti-gambling law be enforced throughout the whole territory.

The House voted for this bill in force, and when it was taken over to the Senate there was no opposition to the spirit of the intended law, but some criticism of the language of the anti-gambling provision.

At the suggestion of Senator Carter, of Montana, the Sims provision was stricken out, and the one given above, which is, of course, effectual, was inserted. The bill as amended passed the Senate without opposition, although there has always been much talk about the Capitol concerning the pressure which was being brought to bear to have it killed.

When returned to the House for concurrence in, or rejection of the Senate amendments, the bill was placed upon the Speaker's table, subject to the call of the chairman or some other member of the District Committee. This call was given yesterday, and now it is up to President Roosevelt to make the bill a law.

Porch and Window Boxes of Growing

Plants, \$2.50; special, Blackstone's, 14 & H.

Frank Libbey & Co. say it is getting worse and are cutting prices.

MISTAKEN FOR BURGLAR.

Negro Servant Shot by Elizabeth
Man—Once Pardon for Crime.

Trenton, N. J., May 11.—George C. Hollins, an electrical expert and a graduate of Stevens' Institute of Technology, who was recently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the State reformatory at Rahway, was pardoned by unanimous vote of the court of pardons.

Hollins visited his mother, who lives in Elizabeth, on March 10, 1907. About 5 o'clock the following morning he was awakened by voices, and upon going to a window, saw two men who walked out toward the street and then back into the yard, while one of them remarked "We can't get in the back way." Hollins emptied his revolver, and one of the shots took fatal effect on a negro named Thorne. It turned out that Buckley, another negro, who was in the habit of attending to the fires and emptying the ashes, had brought Thorne with him to assist in the work. They had come at an earlier hour than usual, and Hollins thought they were burglars.

METHODISTS WANT
A "DRY" PRESIDENTChurch May Play Important
Part in Next Election.

WOULD SPREAD PROHIBITION

General Conference Invites Mr. Roosevelt and Ambassador Bryce to Address Body When Fraternal Delegates from Great Britain and Canada Are Present at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Md., May 11.—Resolutions were introduced at the session of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to-day which, if passed, will have great effect on the political situation in the United States in the next Presidential campaign. These resolutions set forth that no man not a total abstainer should receive the support of the Christian voters of America.

Another matter of interest, and one on which action was taken, was the resolution inviting President Roosevelt and British Ambassador James Bryce to come to Baltimore and address the conference on the day the fraternal delegates from the Wesleyan Church of England, Ireland, and Canada are received.

By a unanimous vote the conference passed resolutions asking the Methodist Protestant Church to unite organically with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Session a Busy One.

The session was an eventful one, and the delegates had big questions to consider.

The first matter of importance to come up was that of the relation of the Presidency of the United States to the liquor traffic and the movement against that traffic, which is gaining ground so rapidly all over the country.

Without a dissenting voice, the members of the conference voted to refer to the proper committee for a speedy report a resolution which set forth that the two great political parties take steps to have only temperate men in authority. Those introducing the resolutions were Rev. J. M. Gettys, Rev. Dr. W. M. Balch, and B. L. Paine. The resolutions are as follows:

"Resolved by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Baltimore, Md.:

"First, That we respectfully request the political parties of this nation to consider well the great interests of our country as affected by the liquor traffic, and to nominate as men for the office of President who is not in harmony with the movement to divorce this nation from the crime of liquor selling.

"Second, That no candidate for the office of President of the United States who is not himself a total abstainer and who is not in harmony with the abolition of the liquor traffic, from the Federal government down, should receive the support of Christian citizens."

Want Liquor Traffic Ended.

In introducing the resolution Rev. Mr. Gettys made a brief speech, stating that the two great political parties, to which a vast majority of the voters of the country belong, should be impressed with the fact that Methodism stands for the abolition of the liquor traffic, and that no man who uses liquor should be elected President of this nation.

The two governors, who are the most prominent laymen attending the conference, Gov. Hochen of Kansas, and Gov. Hanly of Indiana, moved and seconded that this paper be referred to the committee on temperance and prohibition for a speedy report. When the resolutions were read by the secretary Gov. Hoch let out a great "Amen," which indicated very plainly what his attitude was on the matter. The motion was adopted unanimously.

Steps were taken to make the reception of the fraternal delegates from the Wesleyan churches of England, Ireland, and Canada a memorable occasion in general conference by having President Roosevelt and the British Ambassador present to make addresses. The resolutions were introduced by Dr. H. Wade Rogers, a layman of the New York east conference, and were adopted unanimously.

Would Unite Churches.

One of the most important actions of the conference in Methodism in all its branches if the matter is ever brought to a successful issue was the unanimous invitation extended to the Methodist Protestant Church to unite organically with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The resolution provides that the Methodist Protestant Church shall be asked to unite with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and that a committee of one bishop, one minister, and one layman shall go to the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which meets in Pittsburgh on May 15, and lay the matter before that body.

An anti-race track gambling resolution was passed unanimously, with applause.

It assumed Gov. Hughes of New York, of the moral support of the conference.

The Advantage of Safety

Is supplemented by the advantage of

growing interest in the banking dept. of

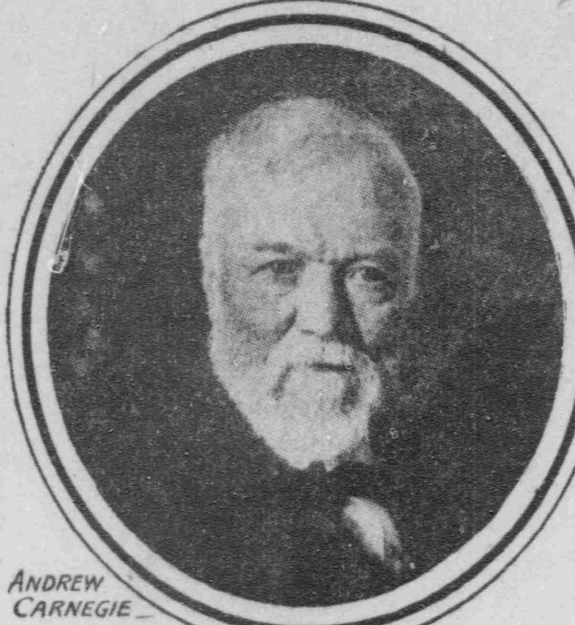
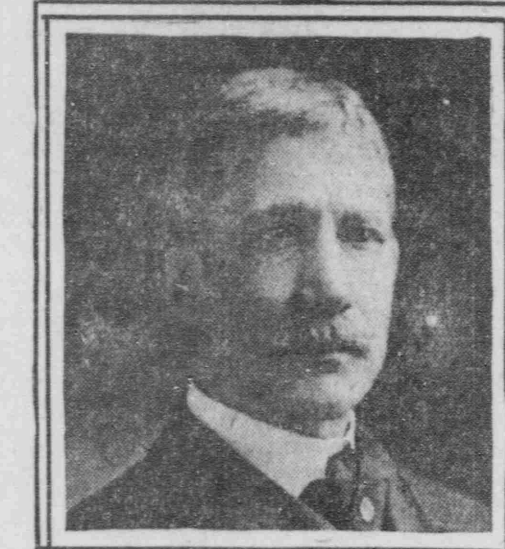
United Trust Co., 15th and H sts. De-

posits subject to check. Gov't supervision.

No. 1 cypress shingles, \$5 per 1,000.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

PROMINENT AT PAN-AMERICAN CORNER-STONE EXERCISES.

ANDREW
CARNEGIE

SECRETARY ROOT.

Photo Harris-Ewing



CARDINAL GIBBONS.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

JOHN
BARRETT.Photo
HARRIS-
EWING

BRAIN THROBS LOST

Poor Little Stenographer Is
Not Equal to Ordeal.

PINK RAYS OVERCOME HER

If You Have Sympathy, Prepare to
Yield It Up in Behalf of New
Thoughts Who Lost Vast Un-
fathomable Thoughts—Tragedy
and Epic Put in Blank Verse.

New York, May 11.—The new stenographer attended the session of the New Thought conference at Carnegie Lyceum this afternoon with her little note book and her three pencils all sharpened. Her professor at the night school had said to her:

"Miss Blinkins, you are progressing so well with business tasks that I would give you the final test. Go to the New Thoughts' convention, and let me see if you really merit your place at the head of the class."

She went right down in the front row, and she sat down next to the ultra-violet reporters. The ultra-violet reporters noted her presence and guessed her purpose. One of them introduced himself, and made himself so agreeable that his desperate hope was realized when he asked her sweetly if he could look over her notes, after some of the speakers had finished, and got the real verbatim record on the conscious ideation of divine transference. Miss Blinkins smiled her answer to the request, sweetly, confidently.

Introduces Woman Speaker.

Mr. J. A. Edgerton, who was to direct the meeting and steer the emanations of Karma into the polysyllabic paths of perfect perpetuity, rose to introduce Miss Anna B. Davis, of Boston.

Miss Davis stepped forward to set in motion the harmonies of the afternoon, and when she ceased to talk the sublimated honey of her thoughts dripped and dripped from the halos of each extra conscious soul entity in that room.

Mr. Edgerton stepped forward and with a few appropriate words introduced Mr. T. C. Rajan (Jenghar), Poona City, India. He was a large, tan gentleman, in a light gray suit, who talked on and on, over the tops of etherialized syringles and the ultra-violets wotted not a single wot; for did they not hear the busy scratching of the bright new stenographer's pencil behind them?

There was a smothered half sigh, half scream. The ultra-violets turned suddenly in their seats, only to see Miss Blinkins rise from her seat as one in a daze, and walk unsteadily down the aisle.

Connections for Annapolis.

On and after Wednesday, May 13, Penn-

sylvania R. R. trains leaving Union Sta-

tion, Washington, at 7:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:40,

and 5:45 p. m., weekdays, and 5:45 p. m. Sun-

days, will connect at Odenton for Annapolis.

to the deserted hallway without. Anxiously the ultra-violets followed. They found Miss Blinkins weeping in hysteria.

Depends on Frail Girl.

The ultra-violets, remembering at that tense moment that their fate depended alone upon this frail girl, soothed her back to a normal pulse, and then sat down with words of encouragement to take transcripts from her notes on the Indian gentleman's speech.

"We have to consider here the effect of the cosmic ego on matter, the transforming force operating in all of its attributes on mental matter," came the halting words from the sweet girl stenographer's lips.

"Why, that is fine," chorused the ultra-violets, patting their own knees in an excess of tenderness mingled with bashfulness.

"The sun shines, so do flies—no, so does Vahalla, N. Y. So our individual ego indulges in the eternal cosmetics—no, that must be cosmos. Our life is lifted above the plane of competition and placed into its own normal atmosphere in the lion—no, in the center of—no, in bucket that hangs in the well."

"The fair young stenographer shrieked again and sobbed convulsively into her handkerchief. The ultra-violets gazed with wild eyes at the wreck of the night school student.

"Try just once more, little girl," purred one, with the air of a protecting brother. She tried, but it was no use. She was all in; the polysyllabic utterances of the New Thoughts were too much for her. She had swooned.

It was a pitiful thing. The ultra-violets lifted the fair-haired girl up from the bench tenderly and conveyed her into a room, where one of her sex could minister to her. Then they forsook that the speeches that were being made by Miss Emma C. Poor, of Boston; Miss E. M. Robbins, also of Boston; Mr. John Quinn, of New York, and others, and with haggard faces they turned themselves in the direction of their respective offices, there to face their taskmasters, carrying with them bricks without straw.

ROOSEVELT, ORATOR IN 1868.

Meeting of Seamen's Friend Society
Recalls Maiden Effort.

New York, May 11.—That President Roosevelt made his first public speech for the American Seamen's Friend Society was recalled at the annual meeting of that organization this afternoon, when an autographed photograph was presented from the President to the society's new seamen's institution.

Several men who heard young Roosevelt bestow one of the society's libraries on board of the clipper Rival, at Pier 13, on December 12, 1868, were present, and described his maiden speech. He and a dozen of his playmates had chipped in to add another to the society's thousands of voyaging chests of books.

As honorary vice president of the American Seamen's Friend Society, the President still retains his interest in the work.

Two-year-old Rose Bushes; Best Variety, Special, 35c. Blackstone's, 14th & H.

Boards dressed (2), \$1.05 per 100 feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Clear Alabama flooring, \$2 per 100 feet.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

PEACE HOME
STONE IS LAIDTwenty-one Nations at the
Pan-American Event.

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKS

Praises Fleet and Says Be Pre-
pared for War.

SOME OTHER NOTED GUESTS

Andrew Carnegie Among the Speakers at Beautiful Exercises in Old Van Ness Park—Ironmaster's Gift of \$750,000 Makes Building Possible—Secretary Root Tells Southern Republics They Can Have Peace if They Desire It and Try to Avoid Possibilities of War.

With most elaborate and appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of the noted men of many nations, the chief officers of the United States, and the representatives of the rulers of many foreign nations, the President of the United States laid, yesterday afternoon, the cornerstone for the new building of the International Bureau of the American Republics.

It was an event of international importance, marking as it did a definite and positive step forward in the Pan-American movement which has been the ideal dream of Secretary of State Root, and for which, violating all precedent in his visit to South America, he has done so much.

Present, too, was Andrew Carnegie, plain American citizen and worker for international peace; he who, by a singular coincidence, was a delegate of the United States to the first Pan-American conference which organized the international bureau, and to whose generous donation of \$750,000 the construction of the new home of the International Bureau of American Republics was made possible.

The new building, the laying of the cornerstone of which called a gathering of people most notable, even for Washington, the city of notable gatherings, has its site on the old Van Ness place, a site already rich with historic memories.

Here, under the able direction of the Hon. John Barrett, director of the international bureau, an elaborate series of stands had been built about the cornerstone, which reposed on a platform, hard by a solitary tree. It looked like an oak, denuded of its leaves, but, just to show the thoroughness with which everything was taken care of, the tree was placarded with its name, "Platino Orientalis," so that none might be led astray.

Stands Seated 3,500.

The stands had been built comfortably to seat 3,500 persons; Mr. Barrett had applications for more than 10,000 seats, so it was no wonder that every seat was taken and that there was an overflow meeting that extended far into the street.

Hard by is the incomplete building of the D. A. R., and the windows of this structure were crowded with people. To the south was a huge black derrick, and during the ceremonies this was crowded from top to bottom with men who looked on from this point of vantage.

The arrangements about the stands were excellently conducted. A detachment of noncommissioned officers of the Thirteenth Cavalry, from Fort Myer, was on hand to guard the entrances, and to act as ushers, though in this latter duty they were aided by the staff of Mr. Barrett's bureau, and by a reception committee, composed of the following:

Frederick D. Owen, chairman; J. A. Bailey, Sidney I. Bessellville, William S. Broughton, Dr. Frank L. Biscane, Frederick C. Bryan, Philander Betts, James Berrall, Henry E. Cooper, John Doyle Carmody, Chester M. Clark, Lewis P. Clephane, John E. Fenwick, Frank D. Fletcher, Albert J. Gore, A. B. Graham, Henry O. Hall, Samuel Herrick, Edwin A. Hill, Robert S. Hume, Charles G. Harris, H. P. Holt, John G. Johnson, Philip F. Lamer, J. J. Lightfoot, C. C. Magruder, Jr., Wallace D. McLean, Benjamin Miller, Richard B. Randolph, Thad B. Sargeant, James Sheldon, Jr., Bowen B. Tulley, Harry W. Van Dyke, W. P. Van Winkle, John L. Wirt, Dr. W. D. Wirt, W. D. Windom, Philip Walker, and Clifford Walton.

Represent the Building.

Those representing the building were: Albert Kelsey, Paul P. Cret, William C. Furber, James Berrall, Norcross Brothers Company, Frederick Denison Owen, and Capt. W. R. Jenkins.

The diplomatic corps, which was seated at the right hand of the President's stand, was seated by the chief Spanish translator of the bureau staff, and the press was taken care of by Dr. Albert Hale and Maj. Kerby, two veteran newspaper men. Separate entrances were provided for holders of specially colored tickets, and so the vast crowd was seated without any confusion or the slightest difficulty.

From the President's stand the outlook was an inspiring one. All the stands were draped in white, and although there was a liberal display of the Stars and Stripes, for once the American flag was thrown completely in the shade by the

Continued on Page 2, Column 1.

Siding, \$1.50 per 100 feet. A big cut.

Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.